NORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO 6

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. } RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1865. { NUMBER 60.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION,	for 6 months		$40
" "	" 3 "		20
" "	" 1 "		10
TRI-WEEKLY,	" 6 "		30
" "	" 3 "		15
WEEKLY EDITION,	" 6 "		20

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

"IN THE TRENCHES, March 4, 1865.

"MESSRS. EDITORS: We are alarmed. What mean all these rumors of the city? Not of Sherman, or any successes over him—not of Sheridan or this advance, or how Early has been defeated not of the war or rumors of war; but what are these rumors of Senatorial committees approaching the President to submit terms of submission? Is that report true? Are any Senators and Representatives whipped? Have they approached the President to press upon him any such base propositions? Who were the Senators? What were the propositions? Answer these question directly and boldly, gentlemen. Don't wince or flinch. Don't hesitate on account of any supposed danger of giving any information to the enemy. If submissionists are among us—are in the Congress—have begun their work—they have already conferred with the enemy. You may rely on that. They have every opportunity of conference. We have plenty of "quasi" Commissioners. Single-gleton is back here. And not only Singleton are passing between the enemy and this Capital. Paroled and exchanged prisoners are returning in our midst. Some of them have been received and treated in Yankeedom with distinguished consideration, and have been returned under Shields in a reasonably short time. Have they made any impression upon Senators or Representatives? Is there any plan on foot to force the President to compromise with subjugation or to resign? Is any one else ready to volunteer resignation in case he is forced to vacate his place? And if he does, who is proposed to fill that place? Is any attempt made by rumors to create and circulate the impression that General Lee is ready to consider of terms for laying down arms under the pretext of preventing the sufferings and sacrifices of a forced surrender? Who are busy in these plans of surrendering to subjugation? Speak out! The crisis demands boldness and decision and determined resistance to internal as well as external enemies. The worst enemies, who now depress us, are the "*whipped seceders.*" Who are they in Congress? Let us know. We know the army is firm. They have almost unanimously declared their resolves. Gen Lee has responded to them with the decided published expression that this people cannot be conquered if they will only be true to themselves. The President is still known to be firm, and is said to have declared the devoted sentiment that he will sooner perish in the ruins of his country than surrender her liberty and honor. Cannot he be induced to change the men and measures without a conspiracy against the Confederacy as well as against his policy? What has Congress done? What is it doing? Will the two Houses agree on nothing? Who is responsible for this agreement to disagree and refusing to pass any one single measure demanded by the army or the people, at a moment when all should act, and act united? Are we to die of dissensions among ourselves? Is the President to be devoured by the very dogs who at first, and some of them ostensibly to the last, have licked his power and patronage? Let us be admonished, if the conspirators won't remember that "Jeff. Davis" will not be the only victim of their machinations.—They will destroy the noblest cause of human rights, and sacrifice the independence of a country which has but to struggle through the last agony of her fate, to live and flourish. This hour of that agony is no time for factious opposition or for paltering with peace propositions which can lead to nothing but dissension, taxation and ruin. Terms of reconstruction, now, exactly just now, coming from Congress are nothing else but subjugation.—Let us know the worse, that the summary remedy may be applied. BRIGADE"

Our correspondent, "Brigade," asks us some most pertinent and important questions, some of which we cannot answer for want of information.

That there is a party of "whipped Seceders" in and about Richmond cannot be denied. They are cowed and cowardly miserable wretches who brought the war upon the country, and who now would surrender to the enemy. We have no doubt but that there was a "plan on foot" to force Mr. Davis to resign, and that Mr. Stephens had consented to resign, so that Mr. Hunter, as President of the Senate, would become President. The plan, we hope and believe, has miscarried; at any rate, the "conspirators" may understand that if they should succeed they will have placed

"a barren sceptre in their gripe
Thence to be wrenched with an unlineal hand,
No son of their's succeeding."

Robert E. Lee, by and with the advice and consent of the army and the people, will grasp the sceptre they may wrench from the hands of Mr. Davis, and wield it for the safety and security of his country's liberty and independence. No cabal of "whipped seceders" shall capitulate this country into slavery and crouch it at the footstool of Mr. Lincoln.

The Congress has utterly failed—it is incompetent and doing much injury—it has neither capacity nor courage—it is wasting in firmness and resolution—it is unfit for revolution. The very men who were the foremost to secede are the first to surrender. A single head and a single arm is now needed, and if the Congress would consult its patriotism it would entrust all power with the President and Gen. Lee, adjourn and go home, and leave the country and its cause in the hands of those two men. The President has exhibited a calm, firm, resolute purpose, unsubdued by disaster and unalterable in the determination to secure the liberty and independence of his country. Gen. Lee in his very port and mein would laugh to scorn the cowardly suggestions of surrender. Upon these two men the country relies—her armies have *resolved* her liberty to secure, and the people will support and sustain them. The Virginia banks can furnish one or two millions in gold, and this will secure the supplies now needed. Let the Legislature promptly act, and turn over the gold to Gen. Lee. The Congress is defunct, the country no longer looks to it for any aid in the struggle. The negroes have been withheld until it is now nearly too late; the currency is beyond their power to help; the time they have wasted is thrown away, and cannot be regained—the sooner they adjourn and go home the better.

We cannot specifically answer who the men are that are ready to "surrender to subjugation." If we knew, we would openly denounce them before the country. As every one else, we have our suspicion; but, without information, we cannot say. Every man is ready to surrender to subjugation who is not willing to fight the fight out. Those who talk now of *compromise* mean submission to subjugation. There can be no compromise that does not involve surrender; surrender, not of slavery—that is too mean and contemptible to be considered; but surrender of honor, of character, State and individual. We would not see that blood-stained battle-flag lowered to the enemy for every negro that Dahomey ever owned. The point of interest is insignificant when compared with the point of principle, which is the point of honor. The institution of slavery and all the negroes from the Potomac to the Rio Grande was not worth the life of Stonewall Jackson—not of the humblest private that has perished in this war; but the principle of consent, the right of self-government, is cheap, at a sacrifice ten times greater than any we have made. Those who would compromise with the enemy, without saving the point of honor, would consent to enslave themselves to free their own negroes. General Lee can protect that flag he has so well defended, and though he may not be able to save the point of interest he will never yield the point of honor. The enemy require unconditional surrender, not only of all negroes and the right to own them, but the tearing up of our noble flag, the glorious emblem of our courage; our sacrifices and our sufferings, which would be the confession of criminal rebellion on our part. If mean enough to do this, we deserve all the pains and penalties the enemy have already provided for us. It is no compromise when one party yields *all*; when the enemy evince any desire to compromise, it will be time to discuss the subject; but until that time comes, honor and patriotism demand of these people to fight the fight out. And they will do it!

FOR SALE.

25 Bales Cotton, and a No. 1. Pair of mules.
J. R. MOORE,
mar 13-d5t Gaston N. C.

HEADQUARTERS VOLUNTEERS FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH, March 11th, 1865.

Volunteers for the Defence of this City will meet in the Capitol square at 4 P. M. on Tuesday the 14th instant.
WALTER GWYNN,
mar 13-dtd Captain.

EXTRA NOTICE.

All persons having watches at my store for repairs are requested to call immediately and get them.
mar 13-d2t. J. C. PALMER.

MALE TEACHER WANTED.

A gentleman, exempt from military service, well qualified to teach Latin, Higher Mathematics, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, can, by furnishing suitable testimonials, hear of a good situation in the school of the Misses Nash, and Miss Kollock,
mar 13-dtf Hillsboro' N. C.

HEADQUARTERS 7TH REG'T H. G. MAGNOLIA, N. C. March 8th.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.

All persons belonging to this command are hereby ordered to report at these Headquarters, or where ever the command may be, within ten days after the publication of this order, or they will be published as deserters.
By order of
J. G. BURR,
H. S. PARSONS, Adjutant. Col. Commanding.
mar 13-d2t*

WANTED,

A governess to take charge of five little girls. One who can teach Latin, French and Music, with the English Branches.
Apply at this Office.
mar 10-dtf

FOR SALE.

Two fine saddle Horses and one Mule for sale.
Apply at this Office.
mar 10-dtf

A BLACKSMITH FOR SALE.

I have a No. 1 negro man, twenty-eight years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and weighes 175 pounds. He is a good blacksmith of six years practice at the forge.
Also a negro boy six years old, very likely.
Address W. H. GARRIS.
mar 10-d2t* Garrysburg, N. C.
Conservative copy two times and send bill to this office.

IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE,

BY TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

Of Foreign Goods and Furniture,

On Wednesday, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock.

The entire lot of Ceille & Co's Furniture, consisting of Parlor, Dining Room and Office Furniture, Beds, Mattresses, Blankets, Linen and Cotton Sheets, Towels, Napkins, Glass and Crockery Ware etc., etc.

—ALSO—

1 case of superior Envelopes, (Letter and Official,)
1 case Agate Buttons, 312 great gross,
1 case of Hair Brushes, 11 doz.
1 case Lead Pencils, 150 gross.
1 case Leather Leaf Cards, 836 pr.
1 case Suspender Buttons, 103 great gross.
1 case S. Bone Buttons, 85 great gross.
1 case H. Saw Files, 137 doz.
72 kegs White Lead.
1 bale bagging Twine.
16 cases Tumblers, 617 doz.
2 cases Com. Note Paper.
2 cases Clark's Spool Cotton.
1 case Mohair Lusters for Ladies' Dresses.
13 Marble Patters Toilet Setts Crockery.
12 extra Soap Stands.
13 extra Tooth Brush Stands.
12 White Granite Coffee Pots.
12 " " Tea Pots.
12 " " Sugar Dishes.
12 " " Cream Pots.
36 " " Dishes (asst.)
50 setts " Cups and Saucers.
102 Chambers.
263 Bowls, [asst.]
26 pieces Heavy Dundee Bagging.
25 coils Manilla Rope.
1 case Ladies' Gaiters.
1 case Gents' Cavalry Boots.
3 cases Box Coffee Mills.
1 case English Axes.
4 casks French Brandy.
1 beautiful Young Stallion, "Black Prince," perfectly kind and gentle under saddle and in harness.

We invite the attention of dealers to the above sale, as it is an important one.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
Auction and Commission Merchants.
March 8-dtd

OFFICIAL.

CIRCULAR.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, March 2d, 1865.

The officers of the Nitre and Mining service will be placed on the same footing as those of the Subsistence Department, in the collection of supplies. It is believed that perfect accord will result in much good to both services; the best energies of both sets of officers are invited in aid of this service at present.
J. M. ST. JOHN,
Commissary General.

NITRE AND MINING BUREAU, RICHMOND, March 2d, 1865.

The officers of this service will use the privilege thus granted, in such manner as to aid, rather than embarrass the Subsistence Department; they will collect supplies as rapidly as their other duties will allow, and all accumulations beyond their immediate necessities will be turned over to the Commissary Department. So far as practicable they will draw supplies from sources not immediately available to Commissariat.
RICHARD MORTON, Lt. Col.,
mar 9 d6t Ass'g Chief N. and M. Bureau.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., March 9th,

CIRCULAR, No. 12.

The attention of Enrolling Officers is directed to the following notice of exchange and Special Order from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office:

"Official notice is given that all Confederate officers and men who were delivered at Savannah or Charleston during November and December last, and all delivered on James River, prior to the 1st inst., are declared to be exchanged."

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GEN. OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., February 24th, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 46.

* * * * * * * * *

XXII. When the exchange of such soldiers has been declared, those who belong to commands serving north of the Southern boundary line of North Carolina and in East Tennessee, will immediately report to them; all others will be temporarily assigned to commands from their own State serving in North Carolina, East Tennessee and Virginia or they may volunteer in such command for temporary service, to terminate when they are able to rejoin their proper commands.

* * * * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War.
JOHN WITHERS, Ass't Adj't General.

All officers and soldiers declared by above notice to be exchanged are now needed at the front, and will be sent to the armies of Gen'l Lee or Gen'l Johnston with all possible dispatch.

Enrolling officers are charged with the prompt and thorough execution of Special Orders No. 46, Paragraph XXII, as above quoted:

By order of the Commandant.
E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

A MILLER WANTED,

To take charge of the Grist and Saw Mill, belonging to the Estate of the late Wilson W. Whitaker. An applicant may get a good situation by addressing
MRS. WILSON W. WHITAKER,
mar 10-dtf 3 miles north of Raleigh.

SPECTACLES!

SPECTACLES!!
SPECTACLES!!!
For sale at J. C. PALMER'S.
SPECTACLES!
SPECTACLES!!
SPECTACLES!!!
For sale at J. C. PALMER'S.
mar 10-dtf

OFFICE CHIEF Q. M. DIST. OF NORTH CAROLINA, RALEIGH, March 7th, 1865.

Wanted, immediately, fifty negro men for teamsters. Apply at this office.
H. R. HOOPER,
Maj. & Chief Q. M.,
mar 8-d7t District of N. C.

THE KNITTING CLUB WILL meet on Wednesday, March 8th, at the residence of Mrs. L. Bryan, at 8 o'clock, p. m.
mar 7-dtd

RALEIGH AMBULANCE COMMITTEE.

A few more volunteers are wanted to complete the organization of this Committee; also, lint, Bandages and delicacies for the sick and wounded. Those wishing to join this Committee, or to contribute to its supplies, will report to the
mar 7-dtf P. F. PESCUD.

NOTICE.

Committed to the jail of Catawba county, two negro men, one man, about twenty years of age, says his name is JIM and belongs to John Beachem, near Vicksburg, Miss. The other, aged about eighteen, says he belongs to Samuel Blair, at Charlotte, N. C., is named JOHN.
A. J. HILTON, Jailer,
march 6-dtf Newton, N. C.

FOR RENT.

A large and desirable residence within a mile of the city of Raleigh, with 300 acres of land attached. Apply to Dr. JOYNER,
jan 31-dtf Yarbrough House, Raleigh, N. C.
State Journal copy.

$100 REWARD.

Was taken at the Depot on Friday night last, on the arrival of the Western train, a Lady's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side of the Box the leather had been torn, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its contents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the above reward will be immediately paid, and no questions asked.
jan 23-dtf

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., March 8th, 1865.

The Home Guard Boards will immediately proceed to visit the different counties of their respective Districts for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption on account of physical disability.

The Board for the First District will first convene at Jackson, that for the Second at Enfield, that for the Third at Goldsboro', that for the Fourth at Fayetteville, that for the Fifth at Raleigh, that for the Sixth at Greensboro, that for the Seventh at Lexington, that for the Eighth at Charlotte, that for the Ninth at Morganton, that for the Tenth at Ashville. Instructions from this office will be forwarded to these points.
EDWARD WARREN,
mar 10-d6t Surgeon General N. C.

MILITARY BLANKS neatly printed at this office.

Schedule of Prices for North Carolina.

The Commissioners of Appraisment for the State of North Carolina present their Schedule of Prices to govern Purchasing Agents for the next sixty days, with rates considerably advanced in consequence of the advance by order of Government in the prices paid above those of the late schedule. They earnestly hope that there now being no excuse for holding back the products so necessary to the supply of the army, that farmers and others will come forward with alacrity and offer all that they can possibly spare from their own consumption to the aid of that army, which now at last is to be recognized as our only saviour from the unrestrained and grasping despotism of our barbarous enemy:

Apples,	dried good, peeled, per bush.	$ 10 00
	28 lbs.	7 50
"	unpeeled, per bush of 28 lbs.	18 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	15 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	4 50
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush	10 50
	60 pounds,	10 00
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
"	peach, per gallon,	2 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	1 00
"	gross, per pound,	2 50
"	salted, per pound,	5 00
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	10 00
"	adamantine, per pound,	16 00
Chains,	trace, per pair,	
Cloth,	woolen, for soldiers' clothes, 1 yard wide, 10 oz to yard, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard	15 00
	raw, per lb.,	2 50
Cotton,	Rio, per pound	12 50
Coffee,	unshelled, per bush., 70 lbs.,	13 00
Corn,	Meal, sacks not included, per bush	12 20
Corn	of 50 pounds,	
Drills,	cotton, ¾ yd. wide 3 yards to pound, per yd.,	2 80
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs.,	100 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl. 196 pounds,	90 00
"	superfine, per bbl. 196 lbs.	80 00
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs.	70 00
Fodder,	baled, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hats,	wool each,	8 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	5 00
"	"	0 00
"	green, per pound,	2 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1500 00
"	artillery, 2d class, per head	1200 00
House rent,	per room per month,	40 00
Iron,	Pig, No. 1, per ton, 2000 lbs	350 00
"	" " 2, " " 2000 lbs	314 00
"	" " 3, " " 2000 lbs	278 00
"	Bloom, " " 2000 lbs	710 00
"	Smith's square or round, per ton of 2000 pounds,	1030 00
"	Railroad, per ton of 2240 pounds,	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard,	15 00
Kettles,	camp iron, per pound,	60
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet,	60 00
Lard,	per pound,	4 50
Leather,	sole per pound,	12 00
"	upper per pound,	12 00
"	harness per pound,	15 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon,	1,500 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,200 00
"	2d class, per head,	800 00
"	3d class, per head,	
Mechanics,	1st class, per day, rations by government,	10 00
"	2nd class per day ration by government,	6 00
Nails,	per keg,	200 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs.	10 00
"	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs.	9 25
"	shelled, per bushel	8 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton ¾ yard wide, 7 oz. to yard, per yard,	2 50
"	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 8 oz. to yard, per yard,	2 75
Onions,	per bushel,	12 00
Oxen work,	1st quality, per yoke,	1,500 00
" "	2d quality, per yoke,	1000 00
Peas,	cow, per bushel of 60 lbs.	15 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bushel of 60 lbs.	8 00
"	sweet, per bushel of 60 lbs.	8 00
Peaches	dried peeled, per bushel of 33 lbs.	12 50
"	unpeeled, per bushel of 33 lbs.	10 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	3 50
"	salted, per pound,	2 90
"	gross,	2 60
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
"	common, near town, per head per month,	5 00
"	1st quality, in the country, per head per month,	7 00
"	common, in the country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	80 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	1 50
"	old, per pound,	1 10
Rye,	good, per bushel of 56 lbs.	12 00
Rosin,	per bbl of 280 lbs,	2 00
"	in bulk of 280 lbs.	50
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	6 00
Shirting,	cotton, 1 yard wide, 4¼ yds. to pound, per yard,	1 75
"	cotton, 1 yard wide, 3¼ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton stripes,	8 yards to lb, per yard,	2 75
Salt,	Coast, per bushel of 50 lbs.,	40 00
"	Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds,	50 00
"	Virginia, per bushel of 50 pounds,	45 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	10 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	25 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldiers' wool, per pair,	4 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	50 00
Sugar,	brown, common, per pound,	5 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	2 00
"	soft, per pound,	1 25
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs.,	8 00
Shorts,	good, per bushel of 22 lbs.,	1 75
Ship stuff,	good, per bushel of 37 lbs.,	2 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	10 00
"	green, per pound,	18 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yard, per yard,	2 50
Tobacco,	No. 1, extra,	3 00
"	No. 1	2 50
"	No. 2,	1 75
"	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	4 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	4 00
"	manufactured, per gallon,	20 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon,	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bushel of 60 lbs.	15 00
"	bran, per bushel of 17 lbs.	1 50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs.	2 75
"	unbaled, per 100 lbs.	2 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each,	700 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new, each,	500 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs.	15 00
Wool,	washed, per pound,	12 00
"	unwashed, per per pound	10 00
HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.		
Baling long forage,	per hundred lbs.,	1 00
Shelling and bagging corn,	sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams,	wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	18 00
Hire of two horse teams,	wagon and [illegible] government, per day	12 00
Hire of four horse teams,	wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	30 00
Hire of four horse teams,	wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	20 00
Hire of six horse teams,	wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	36 00
Hire of six horse teams,	wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	24 00
Hire of laborer,	rations furnished by owner, per day,	6 00
Hire of laborer,	rations furnished by government, per day,	4 00
Hire of laborer,	rations furnished by owner, per month,	110 00
Hire of laborer,	rations furnished by government, per month,	65 00
Hire of horse,	per day,	4 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 2d day of April next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(signed) H. K BURGWYN,
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.
February 6th, 1865.

SELECT SCHOOL.

At the residence of W. H. Finch by
feb 2-dtf MISS. M. W. FINCH.

RUNAWAY TAKEN UP!

Boy LEVY was taken up in the enemie's lines on the other side of the Chowan River. He says he belongs to J. W. Isaac Hutchings; said boy is black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, stout and about forty-four or five years of age, weighs about 150 to 175 pounds.
For further particulars apply at this office.
feb 9-dtf.

ROSIN OIL.

200 Bbls. Lubricating Oils.
30 " Superior Tanners Oil.
40 " Paint Oil.
Deliverable at Egypt, Chatham county, or at Fayetteville.
mar 7-dtf Y. S. LUTTERLOH.

POST QUARTER MASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., RALEIGH, N. C., March 4th, 1865.

Parties having claims against this Department are requested to forward them without delay through the Agents contracting the indebtedness, in order that certified accounts may be given for the same.
W. E. PIERCE,
march 7-d6t Capt. and A. Q. M.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON DENTIST.

Special attention given to diseases of the mouth and throat.
Office at Exchange Hotel,
RESIDENCE ON HILLSBORO STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C
feb 23-dtf

N. C. POWDER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An experienced person, capable of taking the place of Foreman, can get employment in the Mills of the above Company. Satisfactory recommendations will be required.
S. W. DAVIS, Pres't.
Feb 17 dtf Charlotte, N. C.

COPAL VARNISH.

The undersigned are now engaged in manufacturing Copal and Coach Varnish. Copal at $30 per gallon, and Coach at $30 per gallon.
Orders solicited
J. H. WILSON, Jr., & CO.,
Feb 17-dtf Charlotte, N. C.

IRON! IRON!

The Lookville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County. We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings.
dec. 28-d-tf. W. J. HAWKINS, Pres't. L. M. & F. Co.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at FIVE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Standing advertisements will be charged at reduced rates.

JOB WORK of every description, will be executed at this Office, with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done at the Southern Confederacy.

ADOLPH COHN

WHOLESALE TOBACCO, AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, GOLDSBORO', N. C.

* * Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO

A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va.
jan 9 d3m*

$2000 REWARD.

LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable me to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.
A. P. C. BRYAN,
jan 16-d3t Agent Southern Express Company.

A LARGE FARM TO RENT IN CASWELL COUNTY.

On Monday 13th day of February next I will rent, at my residence in Caswell County, thirteen miles southwest of Yanceyville, fifteen miles north of Company Shops on the N. C. R. R., and thirteen miles southeast of Bushy Depot, on the Piedmont R. R., my large and well improved plantation, containing six hundred acres of land. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and other productions incident to this climate. It has a meadow on it which produces 50,000 pounds of excellent hay—mostly herds grass.

On it is a large two story dwelling with five rooms and portico in front; also a good garden, convenient well, negro house, two large barns with sheds and all necessary outhouses. It is enclosed with fences in good repair. It is large enough to work on it to advantage 15 hands.

Address the undersigned at Anderson's Store, N. C.
Jan 30-dtf. JOSEPH PINNIX.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people, and respectfully solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to change my base, and will in future tan all hides for one third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for Indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.
J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track-laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market prices will be given and hands well taken care of.

ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS,

Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted.
Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE,
Pres't Raleigh, N. C.,
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't,
Cary, N. C.
dec 6-dtf
Conservative copy till forbid.

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE for the sale of SLAVES.

We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.
dec 15-dtf W. F. ASKEW & CO.

LAMPBLACK WANTED.

Twenty-five or thirty lbs. Lampblack wanted immediately, for which a good price will be paid.
Apply at THIS OFFICE.

CONFEDERATE STATES DEPOSITORY, RALEIGH, N. C. March 2, 1865.

Notice is hereby given, that for the present, the interest due January 1st 1865, on all certificates of indebtedness of the Confederate States of America, payable in North Carolina, will be paid at this office on presentation of said certificates.

Conservative, Progress and Standard, Greensboro Patriot, Goldsboro State Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Salisbury Watchman, and Charlotte Bulletin, will insert once six times and send duplicate accounts to this office.
C. B. HARRISON,
mar 8-d6t Depository.

$100 REWARD.

Stolen from the stable of the undersigned, in Orange county, on the night of the 20th ult., near Durham's Station, one BAY HORSE four years old this Spring, with black legs mane and tail, a small white speck on his back, caused by being galled with a plow saddle, and has shoes on all around.

The above reward will be given to any person that will deliver said Horse to me at Durham's or put me in possession of any information so that I can get it a said horse.
mar 8-d6t WM. A. COX.

B. F. POWELL,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, WARRENTON, N. C.

* * Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.

REFER TO

W. R. Hamilton & Son, Mobile; J. W. Cantrell, formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Robertson, Richmond, Va.; Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C.
jan 9 dtf

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

The undersigned having been appointed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have them promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or one 10 cent and two 5 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.
HENRY E. COLTON,
[Fayetteville, N. C.
feb 25-dtf

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1865.

The office of the *Confederate* needs an associate Editor and general business manager and superintendent, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. M. Gorman, Esq. Applications will be received to fill this vacancy. Those applying must be practical Printers, and of sufficient experience to take the management of a large concern, with ability to give suitable references.

Address, EDITOR CONFEDERATE.

Impressment.

It may be that the Government will be obliged to remove the supplies from the hands of the people, generally, in the country threatened by an advance of the enemy. If this be done, the people will regard it as an act of necessity, for their own good—for if our authorities do not remove it the enemy will feed upon and consume it. If our authorities do take it, we have no doubt it will be with the understanding, and under the obligation, to return the like in kind, and to the amount taken, as soon as the present emergency passes by. When the people understand this, it is expected that they will see, at once, the good policy and advantage of the movement, and that they will yield a cheerful concurrence.

A Visit to Warrenton.

The Editor of this paper paid a visit to Warrenton on Friday last, and on Saturday addressed a large assembly of the citizens of the county of Warren, met to together for the purpose of responding to the Governor's appeal for supplies for the army.

After the Editor, the meeting was addressed in an off-hand, and extempore manner, by His Honor, Judge Biggs, of the Confederate States District Court.

The Judge's remarks were pertinent and patriotic, and the confidence, which he expressed in the success of the cause, was the result of mature deliberation.

Judge Biggs has placed two sons in the army, and he, himself, has been more than once obliged to fly from the approach of the enemy. Yet his spirit is wholly unbroken, his hopes buoyant, and animated. He declared his readiness to live or die for the cause and expressed his regret that he was not fifty years younger, in order that he might buckle on his armor and take the field.

Judge Biggs concluded by announcing his readiness to support *one* soldier, in accordance with the proposition of Gov. Vance. The meeting was subsequently entertained by the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, that veteran and tried patriot; and in a few remarks by Mr. Batchelor. After this, a handsome subscription was begun, and committees were appointed to obtain subscriptions in the various districts of the county. There is no doubt of the readiness of the people generally to support the army, and that they will freely contribute the needful supplies.

In Warren, there were only three persons suspected of toryism, in the old revolution, and there are no descendants of this stock.—The county is a unit for independence.

It is true the appeal, for volunteers to swell the ranks of General Johston, was not responded to as immediately as could be desired; *but the promise is a fair one, that when the time arrives, the young men of Warren will not be behind their fellows, from other counties, in going to the front.*

Latest from the Kinston Front.

We learn from a gentleman who has just arrived from Kinston, that our forces held that place as late as Sunday evening, and that our Generals did not fall back from their position, below Kinston, on account of any reverses to our arms as has been reported; but, for the reason that a column of the enemy was reported to be moving from Wilmington upon their flank. This report appears not to have been well founded, for, by the latest and most reliable accounts, there were no yankee troops north of Magnolia, on the Wilmington road.

The above facts are well authenticated, and should relieve our citizens from that undue excitement which numerous false reports have caused.

The Navy.

It is mentioned as a curious phenomenon and a beautiful one, that in the exploit of *blowing* up the navy of Mr. Mallory at Charleston, when the Palmetto State was fired, she exploded with a grand detonation, and when the smoke curled up in graceful gyrations, it threw off in a distinct shape, the palmetto tree, with the subtle serpent coiling at its base. When the iron clad representatives of the navy, still remaining in North Carolina, shall be called upon to share the glorious fortunes of their fellows—and "go up," as they have gone, we may expect to see issue from the smoky exhalations, a lofty and majestic pine, full leaved and burred, and about the roots barrels of virgin dip, and rosin No. 1.

And if perchance, some enterprising Yankee tar, like Cushing, shall run a torpedo, with a "goose neck," under our able and enterprising Secretary, and blow him up, out of the smoky emissions from this explosion, we shall without doubt see forthcoming a full blown Magnolia the queen and sovereign of the fair flowers of Florida.

These smoky illusions, which have come to be connected with our naval transactions, are quite as wonderful as those produced from the *Cabinet* of the Davenport Brothers.

Encouraging

We have accounts of a handsome little brush which Gen. Hampton had with the enemy's cavalry, in the town of Fayetteville. He and Gen. Hardee are said to have charged two hundred of Kilpatrick's men, with only their body guard, and to have killed several and captured several others. The rest were drove out of town. General Hampton killed two of the enemy with his own hands.

Every step Sherman and Schofield takes now, is a step attended with hazard and loss. It may be that this raid on a grand scale may progress yet a while longer, but its doom is certain; a watchful eye is upon them; a general possessing the unbounded confidence of his troops, directs the preparations which are making to encounter it. Every thing, so far, is encouraging. It is not to be expected that our difficulties will be met without struggle and loss; but, we have an abiding hope, that the day of our deliverance draws nigh, and we feel convinced, that there is nothing to disturb our confidence, if the people are true to the army and its leaders.

The Provision Order.

As we are informed, the subordinate officers having in charge the execution of the order to impress provisions, are seizing the family supplies, so as not to leave, in some cases, more than 10 days.

The order is express, to leave to each family ninety days of supplies.

The object of the authorities is to remove and take care of and return these supplies for two purposes:

First. To leave the enemy little to seize so that his passage must be rapid. And accordingly to preserve for the future use of the people, what would otherwise be consumed by the enemy.

But, officers having this matter in charge, while executing the intention of the military authority *thoroughly*, should take care to avoid transcending the order, or accompanying its execution with either offense to the people, or with unnecessary inconvenience.

We learn that the Yankees are still at their devilish work of destroying property and punishing the citizens wherever and whenever they fall into their hands. It has been said, by some of the apologists of the Yankee invaders, that when Sherman's forces passed out of South Carolina into the "Old North State," they would refrain their evil habits; and, instead of robbing hen roosts, breaking open smoke-houses, burning barns, and insulting old age and defenceless woman, they would behave like gentleman. But such is not the fact, for we learn that their treatment to citizens of this State, has been in many instances of the most brutal character.

As an instance of their conduct, we learn upon what we deem good authority, that an aged man, Mr. Graham, living near Fayetteville, was visited by a band of depredating Yankees, on Saturday night last, his house burned, and he arrested and marched off in the dead of night.

Similar outrages are reported as having been perpetrated in the counties of Richmond and Robeson.

The able and just and christian communication, signed Grotius, was written for the "Christian Advocate," and was kindly furnished to us, by its Editor, in advance. We commend it to the people for its wisdom and truth.

[From the New York Tribune, March 6.]

Important from Mexico.

Advices received in this city through private source from Mexico state that the war in the United States is attracting the special attention of the Imperial Government. The police are directed to arrest all who express their sympathy with the Union cause, and one man, named Valders, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for speaking favorably about the United States and predicting the speedy end of the rebellion.

The Imperial Treasury is constantly getting lower

The hostility of the church party to the Emperor Maximilian is on the increase.

The friends of the Juarist cause here refuse to give credence to the reported defeat of Porfirio Diaz at Oaxaca.

The New Orleans *Times* of the 26th ultimo says:

The reported expulsion of the American Consul from Matamoras appears to be confirmed by his arrival at the Southwest Pass.

The latest news from Matamoras is that the American flag has been hauled down by some unknown party.

The *Times* of the 25th ultimo is informed that the assigned reasons of the Emperor Maximilian for delivering the passport to the American Consul at Matamoras, is the non-recognition of the French-Austrian authorities in Mexico by the Government of the United States.

The *Times* also says that it is reported that Generals Caraval and Cortinas are marching on Matamoras, where General Mejra, with 4,000 troops, awaits their attack.

General Hurlbut has ordered that no permits for vessels or merchandise be granted for Matamoras until farther orders.

THE "OVERT ACT" OF MAXIMILIAN.—Yankeedom, sure of easy victory, proceeded to avenge the "overt act" of the South at Fort Sumter. Subsequently, France, by an "overt act," smashed the Monroe doctrine into fragments, and Yankeedom did nothing, not being so sure of success. Now Maximilian performs the "overt act," and yet Yankeedom is still. One of the "Herald's" New Orleans correspondents confirms previous reports, received by way of Havana, that Maximilian's officials at Matamoras have ordered away Mr. Campbell, United States Consul at that port, because he was accredited to the Juarez government, and that clearances for American merchant vessels are now refused.

There has been doubtless a change of policy on the part of the great nation of humbugs in the matter of "overt acts;" and if the little affair of Southern subjugation were in embryo, the incubation and the "smashing of the shell" would perhaps be, to say the least, suspended indefinitely

For the Christian Advocate.

MY DEAR BROTHER BELL: Ever since this present war commenced I have been deeply impressed with the moral bearing which it has upon the present and the future, but I have been disinclined to newspaper articles, and have therefore confined myself in discussing this subject mainly to my limited sphere in the pulpit. I have, however, concluded to beg you to indulge me with a corner in the *Advocate* while I hint at a few facts. It may be some one will read them and be encouraged.

The wars carried on for nearly five hundred years between the lost tribes of Israel and the house of Judah turned upon the great question of Idolatry and the worship of the one true and invisible God. During that long period God never allowed Idolatry to triumph; and for their pertinacious opposition to the laws of Moses—the ordinances of God, the ten tribes were broken and dispersed, and disappeared from the knowledge of history and of the world. This was but the demonstration of a great principle upon which God deals with nations and peoples. Infidelity on the one hand and faith in God on the other is the point upon which has turned the success or downfall of nations and empires. According to the teachings of history, wherever this issue has been presented, God has uniformly vindicated his honor and the purity of his own worship. In the case of the Jewish wars already alluded to, He never allowed the laws of Moses and the ordinances of His house to be [illegible] by idolatrous hosts. On the contrary, God gave the most signal interpositions in vindication of His name and His honor. I might here give in detail the remarkable interpositions in the case of Abijah against Jerobeam; Jehoshaphat against an immense combined army, in which God utterly destroyed the combined enemy; and in the case of Hezekiah against Senacharib where the angel of God destroyed one hundred and eighty-five thousand Assyrians in a night. Let the reader examine these at his leisure and see how God, at the very juncture, when to mere human view, all was lost, interposed to sustain the house of Judah and with it the religion which he had delivered to the nation.

The same principle operates now, that did then. Idolatry was the rejection of the God of Israel. Infidelity holds exactly the relation to God now that Idolatry did then. Admit the truth of this statement and we find a parallel in our own case which may well encourage the faintest heart. Let us see how this principle will apply. Go to the churches in the Abolition States and it is apparent to the most casual observer that a semmi-infidelity has engrafted itself upon all the churches in those States—a higher lawism has virtually and in fact supplanted the word of God—repudiated the divine authenticity of the scriptures. As a consequence of this infidelity, the numerous Isms of the North have sprung up—the head and front of which is Abolitionism. Then follow the Protean brood—freelovism, spiritualism, rapperism, swedenborgianism rationalism, sensualism, &c. &c., All mixing and mingling with the scant forms of religion drawn from the Bible in their pulpits. From this adulterated state of the public mind, proceed their disregard of humanity, of purity and innocence, of the obligations of the Bible and their savage cruelty. This furnishes a precise parallel with the ten tribes of Israel who mixed Idolatry with the religion of Moses, and were ever invading the land of Judah in a barbarous manner.

Now turn your eye to the States of the South, and you find none of this mixing of infidelity with the religion of the Bible.—The pulpit is still pure, and its ministers enforce nothing but the pure word of God—an old fashioned gospel. There are facts that none can deny, and of which I have been an observer for thirty years; and upon the truth of them, I assert without the fear of successful contradiction that we have in the Confederate States proper the purest *type* of religion now known to the christian world. Is it just then? Is it right? Is it christian like to give up our faith and doubt the final issue? Was not infidelity the cause of the downfall of Israel? Has it not been the cause of the overthrow of nations and empires? Let not then the few who believe in God basely abandon their faith. In the present war is involved the success of true religion, the preservation and propagation of the pure gospel of Christ. To abandon the cause of the South is to abandon the cause for which the reformers suffered martyrdom. It is in substance to abandon the cause of God and basely to yield the high trusts committed to us for the future of the world's redemption.

I speak not only from the history of the past. These are facts which have fallen under my observation for the past four years, which go to confirm the truth of these statements. In every instance where professed christians have deserted the cause of the South and gone over, either in heart or person, to the enemy, they have uniformly lost their religion and become extremely wicked. This is a legitimate consequence, because, as I have already said, with us is the pure gospel and to us is committed in this struggle its defence, and the future propogation and enjoyment of the great principles of the Reformers. Add to this the unchristian spirit in which these Northern infidels prosecute this war against us, the savage barbarity with which they treat helpless women and children, the avidity with which they clamor for our blood and treasure, the vindictive spirit with which they override constitutions and laws, and appropriate our hard earned all to themselves, and their oft repeated purpose to remove the "old land-marks," and like the barbarous Danes in their invasion of the British Isles, appropriate our lands, and houses, and tenements to themselves; and last of all their brutal outrages upon some of the purest and noblest christian women of the South, and you have the best proof of their infidelity—of their God-defying sensualism,—of their utter disregard of right—of purity and charity. "Will not God avenge his own elect who cry day and night unto him"? He most assuredly will, and I think the time is nigh at hand.—Indeed, sir, politicians, men who seek power and love it for its own sake, and to gain it intiminate doctrines calculated to transfer the public mind from reliance upon God to mere human power and device, are mainly responsible for the continuance of the war, and for the lives and blood of our noble sons who have fallen in defence of God, and the purity of his church, because they have retarded the return of the public mind to God.

If our people would present one undivided heart,—one uniform sentiment of humiliation and supplication before God, the struggle would soon end—end in our triumph—end in a complete and glorious vindication of God and in the perpetuation of civil liberty and the rights of private judgment to our generations after us—end, it would, in glorious, coveted peace and in baptism of the new-born nation with the unction of Heaven.

GROTIUS.

Gen. Lee's Plans.—Austerlitz or Waterloo.

The New York *Mercury*, of February 26, has an editorial article which possesses particular interest at this time. We copy it entire:

Wilmington is ours. Charleston is ours. Columbia is ours. Without a struggle, without an answering blow. One after the other of these, but lately the chief strongholds of the rebels, have yielded to what the government organs would have us believe was an inexorable necessity. For nearly four years, bold and impregnable, they have defied attack, laughed siege to scorn, and withstood bombardment, want of supplies, and suffered all the miseries ever endured by a weaker power contending with a stronger.

And now why is it, that in this, their last extremity, they have so tamely yielded to the foe they have defied and held at bay so long? Why this sudden departure from the cities which, in the earlier days of the war, they so stoutly swore should never be desecrated by the presence of the "accursed Yankee," unless he chose to walk through the heaps of ashes, a mouldering ruins and desolate streets? Why are the "vandals of the North" so easily victorious? Why allowed with flaunting banners and the clash of regimental bands, to march without opposition into these places? Is the cause weakened? Is it a promenition that resistance would be annihilation? That the conquering legions of the North cannot be held in check, and the west, and as yet but partially developed combination of our Lieutenant [illegible] irresistible?

Let us regard the subject calmly, soberly, justly.

We do not consider it treason, we do not speak it as disloyal, when we say that Robert E. Lee, the commander of the rebel forces, is, all that constitutes a strategist, in all that goes to make a general able to dare and fight down even fate itself—the first and foremost in the country. While we admit the talents, the genius and the greatness of Lt. General Grant, it is not only unfair, but unjust, that we should refuse to acknowledge the grandeur, the sublime heroism of that grey haired genius, the descendent of a line of patriots, which battling against the combined opposition of almost an entire world, still stand firm, unyielding, and held at bay the most formidable armies in existence, and has, in defiance of defeat, still held him to his ground, nor wavered even when hope itself seemed lost forever. Let us yield the meed of praise even to our enemies. They were once our brothers—once hand in hand with us. Whatever their errors, their crimes, they are none the less men.

Charleston, Wilmington and Columbia being ours, *cui Bono*? Beyond the mere fact of obtaining full control of the seaboard, and thereby relieving our blockading fleet from a tedious, tiresome service, and gaining possession of cities deserted, there does not seem to be any material advance toward the termination of the war.

Those who have studied the career of Lee, and observed his plan of campaign, know that his system is that of concentration. To mass his troops, and attack the enemy's divisions in detail, one after the other, is his strategy. Wary, circumspect, yet possessing and using at times the dash and reckless audacity in attack of the first Napoleon, he never loses a chance, and so far has left no record of a mistake.

Since his appointment to and assumption of the supreme command of the rebel army, the whole method of operations has been changed. Concentration is now the order. He is carrying out his favorite plan of prosecuting the campaign. He well knows the strength of his antagonist, and that antagonist's tenacity of purpose and immense resources. And knowing them, he is at this moment gathering the scattered forces of the rebel domain into one compact whole, with the intention of deciding the fortunes of his cause at or near Richmond. There, upon the already blood soaked soil of the Old Dominion, will be fought the Waterloo of the rebellion.

Sherman's victories and almost entirely unopposed raid from Chattanooga to Atlanta, thence to Savannah, Charleston and Columbia, with whatever of devastation he may have created, has not in the least disconcerted Lee. It may rather be considered part and parcel of his plan. And when the true history of affairs at the front is made known, it will be found that Charleston, Columbia and Wilmington were evacuated only that the rebel commander in chief might withdraw all the available force stationed at these garrisons, to be incorporated with the army around Richmond.

It is useless to talk of Grant's combinations and tremendous schemes of which we are duly and daily reminded by army correspondents and the telegram. These grand combinations and that wonderful strategy, of which we have heard so much, have been capturing Richmond every day for the last six months. Yet the beleaguered capital is as far from our grasp as when our armies under McClellan were driven from the Peninsula. "On to Richmond!" but never into it. With the record of the last attempt beginning in the Spring, and as yet unended—from the Rapidan, through the awful carnage of the Wilderness, and to the present base, a becatomb of dear lives have been lost, the blood of our kindred has flown in torrents, happy homes have been made desolate, and grief brought to thousands of hearts, in order that the glory of one man might have its holocaust.

To gratify the dogged pertinacity of a General who, whatever his genius, and whatever past success he may have blundered into, cares as little for the lives of his soldiers as he does for those of the enemy, and who would throw away half an army to accomplish a purposeless object—the administration have given him almost absolute power.

Week after week, month after month, Richmond was being evacuated, it was about to be captured.

Petersburg, after being bombarded, its outer defences mined and stormed, still is held by Lee. The great Butler elephant, the Dutch Gap canal, was to accomplish wonders, but it didn't. It caved in magnificently, and buried Butler beyond hope of resurrection. Demonstrations of an imposing character were made and are being made daily, with the same result—a loss of life and no good accomplished.

But matters are approaching a crisis. Before many weeks the last grand and decisive battle will have begun. The preliminaries are being rapidly arraged.

Such a contest as this will be the world has never witnessed, for upon it depends the fate of the country. If that battle, should we suffer a defeat, it will be overwhelming, and all the advantages we may have gained in the past six months, will be as worthless as the bubble reputations they have made. If Lee is defeated, he still has the interior in which to once more rally his scattered legions, and concentrate for defence, if not for attack.

From all the outer garrisons and troop depots the rebel army at the Capital is being augmented. Silent, but surely the storm is gathering. Let us not be too sanguine of success. It may be that the rebel General will make it a Waterloo for us, while upon him through the smoke of that day's battle will shine the sun of a second's day Austerlitz.—Lee will not throw away a single chance. He is not the man of Lost Opportunities. Had Lee had command of our armies at the outset of the war, we verily believe the rebellion would have been crushed in less than 8 months. But we had only such second rate Undertakers as Burnside and Hooker, Butler and Pope.

Let us trust that our Lieutenant General may be thoroughly prepared for the conflict; that when the conflict comes, our immense plurality of men may not be driven to their deaths in vain attempts to accomplish an impossible purpose, and that for once our leaders may be equal to their Herculean task.

From the United States.

ANDY JOHNSON TAKEN THE OATH—HIS "SPEECH" IN ADVANCE.

A Washington letter thus depicts the scene in the Senate Chamber:

While the foreign ambassadors were taking their seats, Mr Hamlin concluded his speech, when Vice President elect, Mr. Johnson commenced an address, before he had taken the oath of office. He had been talking about five minutes when the President entered the door from the Senate lobby, at the right of the Clerk's desk, escorted by Senators Hendricks and Foster. Mr. Lincoln taking his seat at the end of the Clerk's desk, near the members of his Cabinet.

During all this time Andrew Johnson—for such he simply was then, not having taken the oath of office (would to heaven that it could be said in behalf of the country that he is still only Andrew Johnson)—continued his speech. Such a speech. It might have been appropriate at some husting in Tennessee; but it certainly was far from being appropriate on this occasion. It was not only a ninety-ninth rate stump speech, but disgraceful in the extreme. He had not proceeded far when Senators on the Republican side began to hang their heads, sink down in their seats, look at each other with significance, as much as to say, "is he crazy, or what is the matter?" They exhibited in every feature great uneasiness. There was no mistaking the fact that the Senators were mortified in the extreme.—The Democratic Senators leaned forward and appeared to be chuckling with each other over the figure made by the Republican party through their Vice President elect. The foreign ministers showed unmistakable signs of amazement as the incoherent sentences came from Mr. Johnson's lips. Republican Senators moved around in their seats, unable to sit still under the exhibition before them.—Some of the Senators sat side wise, others turned their backs, as if anxious to hide themselves.

Luckily for the members of the House of Representatives, they did not reach the Senate until several minutes after 12, and they were not subjected to but a small portion of the scene.

The speech was disconnected, the sentences so incoherent that it is impossible to give an accurate report of his speech. As his sentences came up in the reporters' gallery, the statements that your President is a plebeian—I am a plebeian, glory in it—Tennessee has never gone out of the Union—I am going to talk two minutes and a half on that point—I want you to hear me. Tennessee always was loyal—we all derive our power from the people—Chief Justice Chase is but a creature of the people—I want you to hear me two minutes on that point—you, Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, derive your authority and power from the people. ("Who is Secretary of the Navy?" was then heard, in a voice of less volume. Some one responded, "Mr. Welles.") You, Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy, get your power from the people. This was the strain and tone of the whole speech, mixed with a lecture to the Senate on the action of the Senate on the rebellious States.

It was impossible to give a full report sitting in the gallery. The constant clatter of voices in the rear, declaring, "What a shame." "Has he no friends?" "Is there no person who will have mercy upon him?" "Tell him to stop and save the country further disgrace," were so numerous that it entirely prevented a full report being made. The only full report was that of the official reporters of the *Globe*. The Senators, however, were so chagrined at the speech that they notified the *Globe* reporter to suppress his copy, and wait until Mr. Johnson could write out a speech, that this affair might not go before the world in that form. It is charitable to say that his condition was such that he was unfit to make a speech. He evidently did not shun Bourbon county, Kentucky, on his way here.

Mr. Johnson finally concluded his speech, whereupon Vice-President Hamlin administered to him the oath of office. Mr. Hamlin read the oath by sentences, and Mr. Johnson repeated it after him. The effort of the Vice President elect to go through with the form of repeating the sentences as read by Mr. Hamlin was painful in the extreme. He stumbled, stammered, repeated portions of it several times over. The moment that he concluded this task, Mr. Johnson turned to the audience and commenced another speech, giving to those assembled his idea of the oath which he had just taken. He had uttered but two or three sentences when some of the officers standing near him had the good sense to stop him, he having already occupied some nineteen minutes in his former speech, and delayed the proceedings beyond all usage.—They were unwilling that they should be any longer delayed by the incoherent remarks of this new official. It has heretofore been the custom to close all speeches the moment that the Judges of the Supreme Court and diplomatic corps reach the Senate Chamber. Mr. Hamlin, in accordance with this usage, closed his speech in time to give Mr. Johnson some seven minutes to make his remarks before the arrival of the above dignitaries. But Mr. Johnson did not appear to understand the usage on such occasions, or else was not inclined to follow them, as the diplomatic gentlemen heard the bulk of his speech, and, unfortunately, the worst part of it. The moment that the new Vice President had been silenced, Mr. Hamlin declared the old Senate adjourned.

POISONING.—An attempt to poison the wife of Rev. M. E. Grunert, of this place, was made a few days since, by her servant girl. The poison was put in a bowl of soup, of which Mrs. Grunert, being unwell, partook sparingly, causing only vomiting. A little daughter, however, partook freely of the soup, which caused her death in a short time.

The girl admits that this is the third attempt at poisoning her mistress, and has implicated others in procuring the poison for her. The wretch has been committed to jail, and justly deserves the fate which awaits her. Two negro men have been committed for trial, as accessories, and others may yet be implicated.—*Salem Press.*

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1865, by J. B. Sumner, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Mexico.

RICHMOND, March 12.—Northern papers of the 10th contain news from Mexico which confirms the report of the capture of Oaxaca, with a garrison of 7,000 men, the largest body of troops which defended the shaking fortunes of the Republic.

Maximilian has been recognized by England. He gave special audience to the British envoy, who presented an autograph letter from Victoria, addressed to the Empress Charlotte, as my beloved sister. Victoria expressed a belief in the establishment of the Empress as the beginning of a new and happy era for Mexico. She congratulates the Emperor on his elevation.

The Mexican papers publishes the last diplomatic consular appointments by the Emperor. No appointment was made by the United States.

The Tribune says Andy Johnston was demented by liquor when sworn in as Vice President. He made a senseless, discreditable harangue, and says if he has become a drunkard and does not reform he cannot remain Vice-President of the United States.

New Orleans advices of the 1st, say Gen. Canby and staff left that day for the vicinity of Mobile.

Orders have been received at New York to commence the draft on the 15th. About thirteen thousand names will have to be drawn.

Senator Harlan, of Iowa has been confirmed Secretary of the Interior in the place of Upham resigned.

Gen. Clay Smith of Kentucky has been appointed minister to Spain.

Pierre Soule and family had arrived in the city of Mexico.

Gold in New York, 168. No important news is published in the yankee papers.

From Europe.

RICHMOND, March 12.—The Paris correspondent of the London Journal says that Napoleon had a paragraph written in his address, expressive of his sorrow at the continuance of the war in America and reaffirming his neutrality, when the advices from Canada reached him, reporting the opening of peace negotiations at Fortress Monroe on their first legislative session. The news placed him in a dilemma; his neutrality was likely to be of little avail, and not knowing how best to express the point of exigences concluded to remain silent.

The yellow book laid before the chamber by something upon the subject. It says it is decided, so long as circumstances were not more favorable, not to renew their efforts to open the way to an understanding. We have remained an active, but not indifferent speculator of the conflict in which so much ruin is accumulated. We have thought it our duty to turn our attention solely to the condition of our French subjects, as worthy of our interest. Owing to the peculiar situation of the Confederate States of the South, with which we do not keep up official relations, we can do nothing but register claims of French subjects in these States, reserving to ourselves to enforce them at some furture oppotunity.

NOVEL IDEA.—As some of the ladies in Richmond are convinced that they can manage the legislative business of the country more efficiently than the present Congress, it is in contemplation to organise a "Ladies' Advisory Council," at which the more important subjects of legislation will be considered, and from time to time submitted, in the form of bills, for the action and ratification of Congress.—*Richmond Whig.*

PROMPT ACTION.—Week before last Gen. Beauregard issued an Appeal to the citizens of Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston and Rowan, to furnish negroes to block the roads and fords leading to this place for the Yankees, and in two days upwards of 300 hands were here ready for service. It strikes us that if the people along Sherman's route from Savannah to Winnsboro had acted in this way, he would not have found his march such an easy one.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

THE VOICE OF THE PULPIT.—Of Spurgeon's voice Rev. Dr. Campbell says: "The matchless voice, whose lowest descent is distinctly heard in the remotest corner, and whose loudest thunder is still pleasant even to those within a few yards of him, crowns his emotional triumphs. It is full as the swell of an organ, and yet clear as the martial trumpet. The popularity of its possessor will end only with his life."

OBITUARY.

Died, in Granville County N. C. on the 4th day of March 1865, SARAH A. BURROUGHS, consort of Stephen A. Burroughs, the deceased leaves an affectionate husband, three small children and a large circle of friends to mourn her loss, who should remember that their loss was her eternal gain, for in very early life, ere her heart had scarcely known sin, she gave that heart with its youthful love to God. She connected herself with the Methodist Church in early life, and lived an exemplary life, and died in the full triumph of faith, and we have every reason to believe that her departed soul, is now basking in the glorious sun-shine of our blessed Redeemer, where sickness, sorrow, pain and death, are felt and feared no more.

Oh, what are all my sufferings here,
If, Lord thou count me meet,
With that enraptured host to appear
And worship at thy feet!
Give joy or grief, give ease or pain,
Take life or friends away;
But let me find them all again,
In that eternal day."

EAT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST! LOST!!

Lost about two weeks since, between Charlotte and Goldsboro, a large size Russet Leather TRUNK, marked J. M. Hargett, Newbern N. C. It contains Books, and papers of value to the Subscriber, and of no use to any other person. If the Trunk has been received by mistake, and the party having the same, will inform the Subscriber, they will be liberally rewarded.

JAS. W. CARMER,
Care of Dr. J. A. Gales, Company Shops N. C.
mar 14-dtf*

CARD.

My friends who owe me, outside the Yankee lines, will confer a substantial favor by settling up their accounts imediately.

By complying with the above, the Subscriber will give them a receipt in full, together with an order on Wheeler's Cavalry for $2,000 worth of goods.

Parties remitting the account, will please send them in care of Tucker, Andrews, & Co. Raleigh, or H. A. Wright Esq., Chapel Hill.

N. C. JAMES McCORMICK.
mar 14-d3t*